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# USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

(FOUO 8/80)



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USSR REPORT

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Discussed

(V. I. Yurkin; PLANIROVANIYE I UCHET V  
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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

UDC 338.109.3

FORMULATION OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES DISCUSSED

Moscow PLANIROVANIYE I UCHET V SEL'SKOKHOZYAYSTVENNYKH PREDPRIYATIYAKH in Russian No 6, Jun 80 pp 5-11

[Article by V. I. Yurkin, director of the Department of Planning Methodology of the Main Planning-Economic Administration of the USSR MSKh [Ministry of Agriculture], candidate of economic sciences: "The Five-Year Plan of the Agricultural Enterprise"]

[Text] The July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted the necessity of significantly increasing the scientific foundation of plans, of eliminating the subjective approach when composing them, of continued improvements in planning and in the entire system of indicators that are the basis for evaluating the effectiveness and quality of enterprise activities and for creating the conditions for the development, acceptance and successful fulfillment of intensive plans.

A requirement formulated in the plenum's resolution that is methodologically important for developing five-year plans for agricultural enterprises reads: "In the area of planning the procurement of agricultural products it is essential to eliminate the numerous plans and beginning in the 11th Five-Year Plan to provide republics, krays, oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes with a single intensive but realistic plan for the procurement of agricultural products over a period of 5 years with a per-year breakdown" (Moscow, Izdatel'stvo PRAVDA, 1979, p 60).

The speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee especially emphasized that today agricultural production cannot be examined in isolation from the systems of procurement, transportation, storage, processing and trade in foodstuffs. The system of plan indicators and material incentives must be structured in such a way as to provide workers of all links with the incentive to supply consumers with the largest amount of high-quality products. This type of organization will enable us to positively alter the planning system and to increase the foundation and complexity of plans.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 12 July 1979, "On Improving the Planning and Strengthening the

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Effectiveness of the Economic Mechanism in Increasing the Efficiency of Production and the Quality of Work," plans to increase the role of future and especially of five-year plans as the main form of planning economic and social development. It foresees the broad introduction of a system of scientifically-based norms. Practices that are so common today in agriculture, such as the lack of coordination between the volume of production and procurement and material-technical resources, a lowering or raising of plan indicators and other problems are related to a large extent to the imperfection in the normative base. For this reason planning and agricultural organs do not always have objective information at their disposal concerning the national-economic effectiveness of sovkhoz and kolkhoz production. As a result the improvement of economic factors such as prices, forms of distributing clear income and others is decelerated.

The scale on which norms are utilized in the management of agricultural production does not meet present-day requirements. In most union republics they encompass only the upper levels of management and are utilized mainly as a foundation for plan drafts in order to confirm needs for material and technical resources, bypassing planning in enterprises.

The utilization of norms in intra-enterprise planning will be accompanied by the elimination of existing shortcomings. In some republics and oblasts certain positive experience has already been accumulated in this direction. It should be utilized everywhere in composing five-year and one-year plans for the development of agricultural enterprises during the 11th Five-Year Plan. For example, beginning in 1980, the enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR will utilize the normative method of planning on a mass scale. In Voronezhskaya Oblast a normative method for planning a wage payments fund will be introduced with the aid of specialists from the Production-Computer Center of the RSFSR MSKh.

The aforementioned resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers foresees the evaluation of the results of fulfilling the five-year plan at all levels of economic management beginning at the start of the five-year plan; and of the results of the one-year plan--at the beginning of the year.

At the present time industry is making the transition to new categories for evaluating their activities. An indicator of pure production is being introduced, determined by deductions from the cost of each article and calculated on the basis of comparable wholesale prices. Material expenditures are determined by the cost of raw materials and materials that complete the articles, i.e. everything that is the result of the work of other enterprises. The time has come to prepare a proposal on the more objective evaluation indicators in agriculture. Already at the 25th CPSU Congress there was discussion on improving the system of plan indicators, of strengthening their effect "on raising the technical level of production and production quality, on accelerating the pace of growth of labor productivity, on a more economic utilization of fixed capital, and material and financial resources."

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The new planning order foresees raising the level of plan balance. To strengthen the role of the five-year plan balances of material and labor resources, production capacities and finances will be elaborated each year. It is true that such balances were elaborated previously, but their quality left something to be desired. Evidently, planning-economic subdivisions of agricultural organs and economists must develop more interrelated indicators of five-year and annual plans.

It is essential to note still another special feature of this resolution--the social direction of the plans. It has been deemed expedient to include all divisions that include the entire complex of measures in the area of social development, that encourage improvements in labor conditions and in living and cultural-consumer conditions and that raise the skills and professional mastery of workers in state plans for the economic and social development of the country, republics, ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations. Moreover, these measures must be related to tasks involving production development, capital building and improving its effectiveness.

Annual plans will be composed on the basis of the goals and economic standards of the five-year plan, and their development must come from below--from enterprises and associations. Here attention is given to the necessity of widespread participation of labor collectives in the realization of these measures and in controlling their fulfillment.

At the present time the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are making preliminary summaries of their activities in 1976-1980. The goals of economic and social development for the 11th Five-Year Plan are being developed. In organizing the development of five-year plans in agricultural enterprises we should use the aforementioned resolutions of the party and state as a reference point.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture has prepared, confirmed and sent out to the ministries of agriculture of union republics a new formula for the plan of economic and social development of enterprises in 1981-1985 together with short, methodological instructions on developing the plan. The distinguishing feature of the plan is that it is earmarked not only for kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but for inter-farm enterprises as well.

For the first time, the new form of the five-year plan includes a division for social program, and the five-year plan itself is called a plan of economic and social development of agricultural enterprises in 1981-1985. Because of this the social program is becoming an integral part of the plan.

The plan includes a section on the need and supply in enterprises of cadres from the leading professions, on the main directions for improving the education and special training of workers. Here there is a specific plan for the number and professional composition of trained cadres according to the year of the five-year plan. Here there is a form reflecting annual measures on work education and professional orientation for youth. There is

a form for wage payments enabling us to compare the average monthly wages of workers in the main professions. An improvement in regiments and sanitary-everyday working conditions is planned.

There will be a more complex planning of measures on the development of private enterprise--selling young animals and poultry, feed, seeds, herbicides to the population and providing help in cultivating land, etc.

The planned measures must be financially supported by the income and outlays of the enterprise.

The aforementioned measures will be reflected in annual plans according to the same system.

The preparation of the forms was preceded by extensive work performed by the ministry to develop plan indicators of social development. These questions were discussed in the VDNKh USSR [Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR] with the participation of a large circle of workers from agriculture and scientific institutions.

The measures that were taken enable us to plan the complex development of agricultural enterprises, to more fully satisfy the needs of kolkhozes and sovkhoses for trained cadres, to improve the forms of organization and wage payments, to purposefully improve the labor conditions of machine operators, livestock farmers and other workers, thereby keeping them in the villages, and finally to raise the effectiveness of the agricultural branch. As for the production section of the five-year plan, here for the first time indicators on the cooperation of kolkhozes and sovkhoses will be included.

In developing a procurement plan each enterprise must begin with the necessity of more fully utilizing production and commodity possibilities with the aim of increasing the sale to the state of products, the significant portion of which is utilized for production needs (grain, potatoes, meat, milk, eggs and other products as well as seed). To determine the sales quantity balances are being worked out for gross resources for all years of the five-year plan. Here the balances for farm products are composed for the agricultural year; those for animal husbandry--for the calendar year. It should be kept in mind that the production sales volume to the state in the balance must be foreseen with a consideration of the expected difference between the physical and test weight over a period of several years.

For the first time in a five-year plan a table will be available to reflect the quality of agricultural products that are earmarked for sale to the state.

In planning the volume of better-quality products it is essential to refer back to GOST requirements and to the conditions for the sale and for bonuses and additions to existing state procurement prices. Plan indicators must be determined according to the achieved production level of past years and to measures on improving production quality.



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For the information of beet-sowing enterprises, with the purpose of improving the quality of production beginning in 1980 it is planned to pay for the sale of beets to the state according to their sugar content. The activities of the enterprises will be evaluated, in addition to this, by a consideration of the account weight of the products delivered to the sugar plant.

In the accelerated development of agricultural production output a significant role will be played by scientific-technical progress. During the new five-year plan the form reflecting these questions has been altered basically and expanded. This section includes goals on introducing new varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops into production, on the effective means of storing products, on the upkeep of livestock and poultry and on indicators for production output in animal husbandry in complexes, poultry factories, mechanized farms, etc. In plan development a volume and schedule for its introduction should be established. They should be based on calculations of material-financial and labor expenditures and the supposed economic effects.

The development of a five-year plan must be based on a thorough and overall analysis of production conditions in recent years, on an objective evaluation of production development, on a more complete elucidation and utilization of existing internal resources and material resources received from the state, and on the continued development of intraenterprise specialization.

On the basis of balance calculations the plan for the development of the animal husbandry branch must be coordinated with the development of other branches of production in accordance with a scientifically-based system of economic management. Depending upon the specialization of the enterprise, there should be a plan for further increasing the production of grain, feeds, sugar beets, cotton raw materials, flax fiber, seeds of oil-bearing crops, vegetables, fruit, grapes and other types of products on the basis of intensive factors primarily--improving the quality of farming, the effective utilization of agricultural lands, fixed production funds, material and labor resources, and the development of mechanization, reclamation and chemization. The development of grain and feed production must proceed at a rapid rate.

The planned volume of production in farming must guarantee the fulfillment of the state plan of procurement in the established assortment and to meet intraenterprise needs--the procurement of seeds with a consideration of emergency and exchange funds, the creation of a stable feed base for livestock farming in accordance with accepted rations, the sale and distribution of products to reimburse labor, etc.

The most important condition for the growth of production output is improving the utilization of agricultural lands, primarily plowland. Under intensification conditions this question must acquire priority significance, especially in the rayons of irrigated farming. For this reason the plan

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must foresee the possible expansion of repeat, consolidated, mixed and intermediate crops in order to produce two or more harvests per year, the sowing of preliminary crops on improved feed lands, the sowing of crops in the interrows of orchards and occupied fallows, the undercover sowing of perennial grasses and others in accordance with the accepted system of economic management and with the recommendations of scientific-research institutes and the experience of leading workers.

Land resources include not only the lands that always belong to an enterprise, but those that are used for the long-term or the short-term as well. Long-term cultivated pastures are included in the total area of pasture regardless of their condition and what type of land they are located on.

The plan should foresee the improvement of the structure of sowing areas, determined with a consideration of the introduction and assimilation of crop rotations. Priority is given to those crops which under the given conditions are most productive and which allow the enterprise to increase production output with minimal expenditures of labor and resources.

Also important is the constant search for resources to additionally expand the sowing area in grain crops, especially in rayons with sufficient moisture. Nevertheless, the expansion of such crops should in no way be planned at the cost of weakening the feed base. In determining the structure of the sowing area a consideration should also be made of expanding the most productive grain crops by curfailing those of low productivity. In particular, in enterprises where spring wheat is significantly inferior to grain forage crops (barley, oats) in yield, the area of the former should be limited to a size that will guarantee the fulfillment of the established plan of procurement and of intra-enterprise needs and priority should be given to other crops.

No less attention should be given to expanding the area of groats crops--millet and buckwheat--as well as of corn and pulse crops. Among feed crops it is essential to determine the most expedient ratio of corn, root crops and grasses with a consideration of the maximal production of high-protein feeds.

The growth of production output in farming must be secured mainly by raising the productivity of agricultural crops. Its level is planned on the basis of materials from the economic evaluation of lands, the analysis of this indicator over the last 5 years and the planned material-technical resources for the coming plan period, of available fertilizer, capital investments, as well as the introduction of a complex of progressive measures into production--soil-conservation cultivation, liming acidic soils and gysuming solonets soils, the use of herbicides, increasing water supplies of irrigated lands, sowing perennial grasses in furrows, eliminating sparseness in perennial plantings, etc. The effectiveness of specific measures (factors) is determined in accordance with the norms or recommendations of scientific institutions and with the data of state variety plots and leading experimental enterprises.

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The achieved growth in the productivity and gross yield of a given crop is added to average annual values for these indicators during the base period to produce their levels during the coming plan period. To check the correctness of productivity arrived at in this way it is expedient to compare it to the average annual productivity of the same crops in state testing plots during the last 5-10 years, while simultaneously comparing the level of agrotechnology according to factors.

It is important to keep in mind that the gross yield from repeat crops is calculated separately and their area is not included in determining the average productivity of a given crop. The average productivity of vegetable crops is calculated in a similar fashion--excluded from total gross yield is yield from protected ground.

It is important to have a stable feed base in order to increase the production output of animal husbandry. The feed resources of enterprises arise from two sources--their own and those received from without. Feed for livestock must be supplied mainly from the former. This includes feed crops raised on plowland, natural feed lands (including improved), feeds received from other branches of the enterprise (grain, potatoes, etc.), by-products of farming (straw, haulm, stems, non-standard products, waste, etc.), and feeds procured by the population on non-agricultural lands (on right-of-ways, the verges of roads, in forests, etc.).

The increase in production output and the increase in the productivity of feed crops as well as the output of feeds on natural lands is determined on the basis of measures that are elaborated in each enterprise, of an analysis of these indicators during the preceding period and of per-factor calculations.

In planning the production of silage, haylage, grass meal and green fodder the gross yield of crops raised for these purposes (silage, including corn, annual and perennial grasses) is determined in green mass. In addition, it includes the green mass from repeat and intermediate crops. In determining the output of feed from natural feed lands we consider the area of haylands and pastures according to the purpose for which they are used--for hay, grazing, green fodder, haylage (in hay or green mass respectively). Not included in the total area of haylands and pastures are haylands that have been radically improved and cultivated pastures.

Planned production output in farming on irrigated and drained lands is an integral part of the total production volume and one of the factors affecting its increase in per-factor calculations. For this reason special attention in the plan must be given to raising the effectiveness of utilization of these lands. To do this their area must be coordinated with the actual availability and planned volume of new reclaimed lands to be introduced during the years of the plan period. The plan of reclamation work must foresee their complex assimilation.

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The plan must reflect the planned quantity of supplies of mineral fertilizer and other chemization means as well as the delivery and accumulation of organic fertilizers. The indicators are placed in the forms on the basis of supplementary calculations during each year of the five-year plan.

In distributing mineral fertilizers priority allocations are made for crops on irrigated and drained lands as well as for seed-farming crops. The sowing standard is coordinated with the planned level of productivity. The plan must consider the growth in supplies of mineral fertilizer and stipulate increased doses for grains and feed crops as well as for natural feed lands that have been radically improved.

The planning of chemization must be based on existing need standards for fertilizers, liming and polymer materials with a consideration of crop structure, soil fertility and planned productivity. In addition to this data from the agrochemical survey of soil and recommendations from scientific-research institutes for a given zone are utilized.

Animal husbandry production output should be planned with a consideration of existing as well as of the most effective planned specialization and intensification of each branch and of the introduction of a progressive technology for maintaining and feeding livestock and poultry.

The plan for the development of livestock farming must reflect all existing reserves and possibilities for increasing production output, especially that of meat. For this the calculations should foresee the very rapid pace of development of the meat sector (livestock raising, hog raising and poultry raising).

The composition of the plan is preceded by a careful analysis of all branches of animal husbandry and by work to determine the specialization of individual subdivisions in the enterprise, the necessity to build complexes and large specialized farms that are completely supplied with feeds produced internally.

The recommended norms can be made more specific for each enterprise if necessary.

In determining the volume of production output in animal husbandry we should keep in mind that its growth is achieved by raising the productivity of livestock as well as by increasing the herd by the necessary number. Here we cannot tolerate a disproportion between the size of the herd and the availability of feed and facilities. The plan must foresee the realization of a complex of measures on further improving the reproduction and structure of the herd, the conditions for maintaining and feeding livestock as well as for improving the pedigree and productive qualities of animals. The planned volumes of production output must secure the fulfillment of state procurement plans by the enterprise as well as satisfy the needs of the enterprise itself.

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The products of raising (in live weight) are calculated according to the balance method--a herd turnover is established for each type of livestock and poultry and the total weight of animals is determined, including meat that is subject to sale that is delivered to other enterprises for fattening, that is sold for breeding purposes through Plemzhivob'yedininiye [Animal breeding association] and breeding trusts of Ptitseprom [Poultry industry association] or to the population, and including the increase in herd weight per year. The weight of the purchased livestock is excluded from the products of raising. Indicators on sales to the state, slaughter in enterprises and other slaughter are included in sales for meat.

In the sale of livestock that is earmarked for meat purposes, the highest nutritional category is determined (large-horned cattle, sheep, meat and bacon hogs, heavy calves of large-horned cattle).

The weight of one head of livestock on the average per herd (at the start and end of the year) and that sold for meat as well as the output of progeny per 100 brood cows are determined on the basis of data over a period of a number of years with a consideration of raising them during the plan period by improving the herd's pedigree composition, its feeding and upkeep.

Milk production is calculated for each year of the five-year plan according to the average annual herd size of dairy cattle and the average milk yield per cow. Meat cows and wet-nurse cows whose milk is utilized to wean suckling calves are not included in the average annual herd count of dairy cows and their milk is not planned. Milk production from other types of animals (goats, sheep, camels, mares) is determined separately and is included in the total quantity according to enterprise.

Wool output is planned according to its type (fine, semi-fine, semi-coarse and coarse) based on the indicated size of the herd at the beginning of the year and on the average wool yield per sheep. The amount of "normal" production in total production is determined for sales to the state. The volume of wool production according to fleeciness is determined by considering the existing relationships and planned changes in sheep farming.

The production of large eggs is calculated according to the average annual size of the chicken flock and the planned egg productivity of one chicken, the level of which is determined on the basis of achieved productivity and the planned improvement in feeding and upkeep. The output of eggs from other types of birds is determined according to the indicated number of females at the beginning of the plan year and to productivity. It is included in total production, with the separation of eggs of the first category.

Production planning for karakul and astrakhan fur proceeds on the basis of the indicated progeny of astrakhan sheep minus the lambs that are left as replacement animals for ewes and rams that are no longer capable of reproduction and that secure the planned growth of the brood herd. First class production is singled out from total karakul production.

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Included in the quantity of karakul and astrakhan fur, in addition to that from slaughtered animals, are the skins of stillborn lambs, dead animals which still have a good appearance as well as karakul obtained from the slaughter of pregnant females that have been removed from the herd.

The production of bee honey is calculated on the basis of the number of bee families each year of the five-year plan at the beginning of the year and of the plan norm for commodity honey (with deductions for that left for feed).

The production volume in livestock-raising complexes and poultry factories is determined in accordance with the availability of existing capacities and their planned introduction during the plan year.

The interfarm ties of enterprises are reflected in the forms on the movement of livestock and poultry. They foresee the transfer of livestock to interenterprise associations and special farms for the production of animal products as well as the purchase of calves for fattening from reproduction enterprises and the purchase of heifers and primipara heifers from special fattening enterprises.

The most important condition for the growth of production output in animal husbandry and of livestock productivity is the creation of a stable feed base. The plan must coordinate the demand for feed according to type with the supplies from all sources on the basis of balanced calculations. The balance is developed according to groups of feed (concentrated, coarse, succulent, green and others) based on the consumption norm per unit of livestock production and the planned production volume. For work livestock expenditure norms per head of livestock are utilized.

For the 11th Five-Year Plan the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR in accordance with USSR Gosplan has developed approximate standards for feed consumption per production of a unit of product with a consideration of the level of productivity of livestock and the structure of feed rations according to the type of animals and birds in various zones of the country. These standards can be corrected according to the specific conditions in each enterprise. With this goal the economically most advantageous crops are determined according to the output of feed units per 1 hectare and the cost of 1 quintal of feed units as well as according to protein content.

In determining annual norms for feed consumption per unit of production or per head of livestock it is essential to consider the actual consumption over the last 5-6 years, the possibility of eliminating losses and overconsumption, the planned productivity level of animals and poultry, improving the type of feeding, improving feed quality and raising the total nutritive value of the ration.

In addition to feed demands for public livestock raising the plan should foresee the replenishment of emergency resources and their allocation to

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livestock under private ownership. The size of emergency resources is determined in consideration of zonal characteristics and types of feeds (for concentrated--8-10 percent of annual requirements; for coarse and succulent--15-20 percent depending upon the duration of the stall upkeep period).

The calculated requirement for feed and feed units for each type of livestock and poultry in accordance with the annual structure in enterprises is then translated into natural indicators according to the coefficients of the nutritive value of feeds. The content of digestible protein in the feeds is then determined. The need for the latter is established in accordance with recommended norms for upkeep on the basis of a feed unit for various types of products and of the productivity of animals.

The shortage of protein for ruminants can be partially offset by the inclusion in the ration of carbamide concentrates and other chemical additives.

The five-year plan foresees the continued improvement in the level of complex mechanization of production processes (for cultivating and harvesting agricultural crops, post-harvest cultivation of grain crops, in feed production and in animal husbandry). The growth of technical supplies for all branches of agricultural production is planned through the increase in deliveries of machines, and through the introduction of new and modern technology. The calculations must determine the volume and schedule for completing mechanized operations, the average daily productivity of tractors, combines and agricultural equipment (with a consideration of their effective use) and the amount of technology that is written off.

The norms for the utilization of the machine and tractor fleet and the schedule for completing the work are determined on the basis of standard technological maps, recommendations of scientific-research institutions, the achievements of production leaders and the potential of the enterprise.

The need for tractors, combines and agricultural machinery is determined according to the work volume during the most intensive period. In making this determination it is necessary to observe the conditions that secure the most effective utilization of technology in the course of the entire plan period or agricultural season.

Enterprises are supplied with transportation means in accordance with plans for production and capital building using the managerial method, for work involving the care of livestock, and the servicing and repair of technology and for everyday and municipal needs.

During planning the introduction of electrical energy must be foreseen not only in agricultural production for the purpose of complex mechanization and automation in animal husbandry and farming, but also in the sphere of cultural and everyday services for the population. Electrical energy needs for production are determined according to norms that have been confirmed by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture or by means of the computation method,

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multiplying the capacity of current consumers (electrical motors or other electrical equipment) in kilowatts by the annual sum of hours they are in use. Rated capacities are utilized as the capacities of current consumers and their quantity is planned on the basis of the planned growth of the saturation of enterprises with electrical equipment per standard year of the five-year plan.

The need for electrical energy for municipal-living purposes is a function of the number of village residents using electricity and the annual consumption norm per person.

The installation of electrical motors and a need for them is planned on the basis of developed measures concerning the introduction of electrical energy into agricultural production.

In developing a five-year plan on capital investments it is essential to first make an analysis of the effectiveness of utilizing them and fixed capital in all directions during preceding years and after this to determine the real need for them. In doing this it is essential to start with the solution of important priority problems regarding the creation of a material-technical base for an enterprise to accelerate the growth of production of the basic types of agricultural products.

The plan volumes of capital investments must be coordinated with the potential of building organizations.

The building of production and non-production structures, their distribution and the building of farm houses are foreseen in accordance with a general plan in coordination with planned production volume and the developed scheme of specialization and concentration.

The total volume of capital investments including resources for the preparation of planning and budget documentation and building-installation work is established: in sovkhoses--by a higher organization (according to rank); in kolkhoses--by the enterprise itself with a consideration of potential and limits. It is planned in the 1969 estimates with a consideration of wholesale prices for equipment introduced on 1 January 1973 and of the lowest coefficients for building-installation work, effective since 1 January 1976.

In planning capital investments for structures having a production purpose the following must be foreseen: the building of livestock-raising and poultry-raising farms, complexes, repair shops, hothouses, greenhouses, garages, points for technical services, gas stations, tents for storing technology, electrical lines, communications and radio structures, auxiliary enterprises, storehouses for products, roads within enterprises and other production structures used for agricultural purposes as well as schools; the acquisition of technology (tractors, trucks, agricultural machinery) and equipment that are not included in estimates for capital building; putting in perennials and care for young plants; establishing vineyards on espaliers; cultivational and counter-erosion measures.



The indicators for the plan of capital investments for non-production structures includes the building of residential housing, children's pre-school facilities (including nurseries, pioneer camps), structures for cultural-everyday and municipal purposes and sports facilities.

The introduction into operation of fixed capital, the indicators of which are reflected in the estimated costs of the corresponding years, must be coordinated with the plan for the introduction into operation of capacities strictly for specific purposes.

In addition to the aforementioned indicators, the five-year plan for agricultural enterprises calculates other factors: in kolkhozes--a calculation of gross income, the distribution of gross and clear income; in sovkhoses--summary calculations of profits.

A complex table reflecting the development of agriculture according to years and on the average for 1981-1985 in comparison with the ninth and 10th five-year plans includes a calculation of the basic economic indicators. It reflects the dynamics of the cost of gross production in comparable 1973 prices, the average annual number of workers, the wage fund, the average monthly wage, the average annual cost of fixed production capital, the power-worker and fund-worker ratios, gross production output and clear income (profit) per 100 hectares of agricultural lands and per one worker working in agriculture.

In developing a five-year plan we should begin with the need for a rational efficient coordination of the development of public and private enterprises. The latter will encourage a more complete utilization of existing labor resources and natural feed lands.

The plan must also include: the allocation of lands for private plots, collective orchards and gardens, grazing cattle and the procurement of coarse fodder; the sale (issuance) to kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers of seedlings, piglets, baby birds, feeds; the issuance of credit; rendering aid in the cultivation of land, the protection of crops and plantings from pests and diseases and in selling production surpluses.

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